

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 331 233 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
23.04.1997 Bulletin 1997/17

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G03F 7/027, G11B 7/26,  
G02B 6/12, G02B 5/28,  
G02F 1/133, G02F 3/00,  
C09K 19/38**

(21) Application number: **89200427.6**

(22) Date of filing: **22.02.1989**

**(54) Method of manufacturing a laminated optical component and the element thus obtained**

Verfahren zum Herstellen eines optischen Verbundelements und das auf diese Weise erhaltene Element

Procédé pour la réalisation d'un composant optique stratifié et élément ainsi obtenu

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**CH DE FR GB LI NL SE**

(30) Priority: **29.02.1988 NL 8800512  
17.11.1988 NL 8802832**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**06.09.1989 Bulletin 1989/36**

(73) Proprietor: **Philips Electronics N.V.  
5621 BA Eindhoven (NL)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Broer, Dirk Jan  
NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL)**

• **Van Der Veen, Jan  
NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL)**

• **Boven, Jan  
NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL)**

(74) Representative:  
**van der Veer, Johannes Leendert et al  
International Octrooibureau B.V.,  
P.O. Box 220  
5600 AE Eindhoven (NL)**

(56) References cited:  
**EP-A- 0 137 679 EP-A- 0 261 712  
EP-A- 0 275 999 GB-A- 2 166 755  
US-A- 4 683 327**

**EP 0 331 233 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

**Description****I. Detailed description of the invention****5 a) Technical field**

The manufacture of laminated components having locally different properties such as, in particular, optical filters, waveguides, beam splitters, optical gratings and optical recording elements.

**10 b) Description of the Prior art**

In United States Patent Specification No. 4,615,962 it is stated that a method has been discovered by means of which optical and electrooptical components could be manufactured. According to this method, a substrate is first provided with a CAM (coupling agent molecules) layer. This layer is provided with a layer of a dialkenyldiacetylene compound which has liquid-crystalline properties and which is expected to be oriented under the influence of the CAM layer. Subsequently, the oriented layer of the diacetylene compound could be polymerized under the influence of heat or radiation, the orientation of the compound being preserved. It is also stated that it is expected that the polymerization can be carried out in accordance with a pattern. In this manner, a laminated element such as an optical component having locally different properties could be manufactured. In the said United States Patent Specification no description is given of a practical embodiment, as is particularly apparent from the examples 10 and 11. This known method is confined to a theoretical (academic) consideration.

**c) Problems to be solved and object**

It is an object of the invention to provide a feasible method of manufacturing a laminated element having locally different properties, in particular an optical component.

A further problem consists in that the orientation of the dialkenyldiacetylene compounds, which are used in the method described hereinabove under IIb, are difficult to orient and the outcome is not optimal. Moreover, in order to orient the liquid-crystalline diacetylene compounds a special CAM layer is required. A further problem is that on polymerizing the dialkenyl-diacetylene compounds only linear polymers are formed, so that relaxation occurs, in particular at somewhat higher temperatures, and the orientation of the molecules is at least partly lost. It is an object of the invention to provide a method which also enables the use of cross-linked polymers.

EP-A 261.712 relates to the manufacture of orientation layers of a display cell, whereby the orientation layer is formed from a monomer or low molecular weight compound which is first oriented in a (magnetic or electric) field and subsequently polymerized over the whole substrate by irradiation, thereby fixing said orientation. This document does not teach the manufacture of components having locally different properties. It also does not teach to change the external field in order to achieve a changed orientation of the non-irradiated parts of the orientation layer. It also does not disclose to subsequently irradiate said non-irradiated parts in order to fix this different orientation of the monomers.

**40 d) Means for solving the problem**

The problem is solved in accordance with the invention by means of a method of manufacturing a laminated optical component having locally different properties, in which a substrate is provided with a coating having at least one patternwise defined section of a polymerized liquid crystalline monomer, whereby a uniform layer of the monomer is applied to the substrate, the monomer is oriented by an external force and the layer is irradiated in accordance with a pattern, so that the orientation of the liquid crystalline monomer is fixed as a consequence of polymerisation, after which the external force is changed and the layer is irradiated again, such that parts which were not irradiated in the first step are polymerised, thereby fixing the different orientation of the liquid crystalline monomer being present in latter parts, which monomer corresponds to the formula wherein

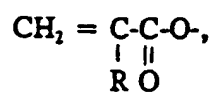
P is a polymerizable group,

B is a bridging group,

N is a nematic or smectic liquid crystalline group comprising at least a p-phenylene and/or cyclohexyl group,

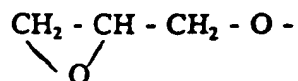
Q is a substituent of the group BN, wherein N and B have the above-stated meaning, said monomer being used together with an initiator.

Examples of suitable polymerizable groups (P) are an acrylate or methacrylate group i.e., a group having the formula

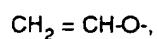


wherein R = H or CH<sub>3</sub>

an epoxy group which corresponds to the formula



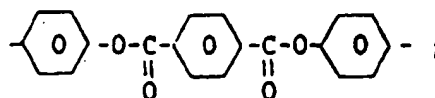
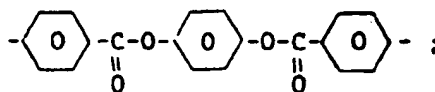
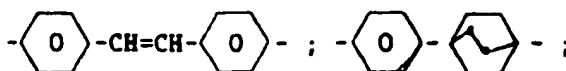
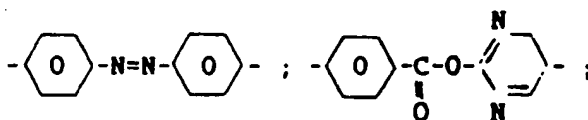
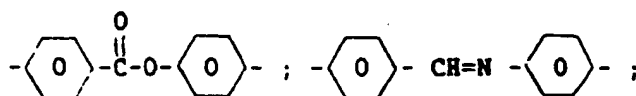
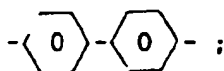
a vinyl ether group which corresponds to the formula

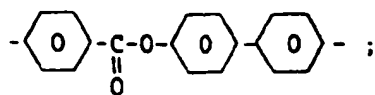


and

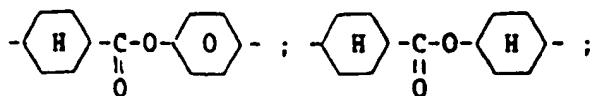
a thiol group-SH, in combination with an ethylene group CH<sub>2</sub> = CH -, which combination is referred to as a thiolene system.

Examples of nematic or smectic groups (N) are shown in the following formulae:

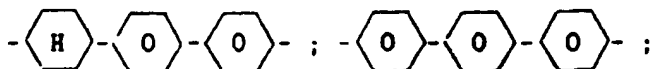




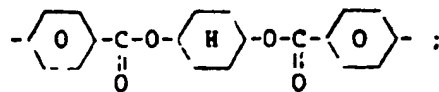
5



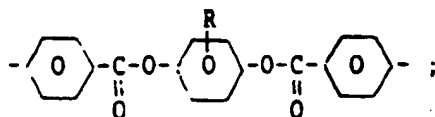
10



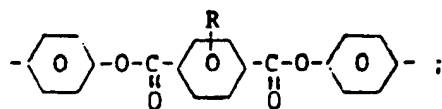
15



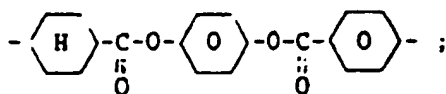
20



25



30

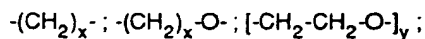


35

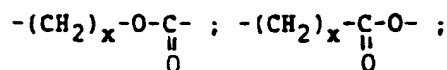
in which R represents an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms.

Examples of bridging groups (B) are represented by the formulae:

40



45



wherein  $x = 1-4$ ;  $y = 1-6$ .

50

Examples of substituents (Q) of the nematic/smectic group (N) are: cyano group, halogen atom, hydrogen atom, alkyl group having 1-8 carbon atoms, alkoxy group having 1-8 carbon atoms, nitro group, amino group or an alkyl-substituted amino group in which the alkyl group comprises 1-4 carbon atoms.

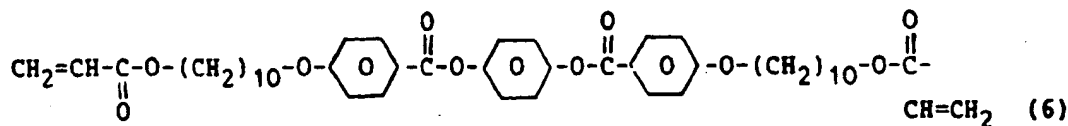
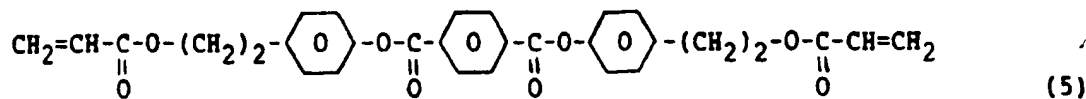
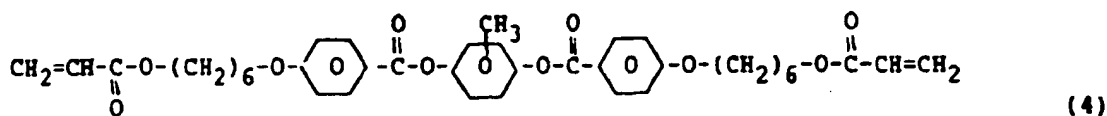
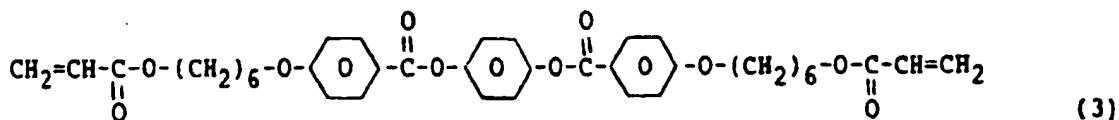
Suitable monomers are, in particular, liquid-crystalline diacrylates which are represented by the formula

55



wherein R, B and N have the above-stated meaning.

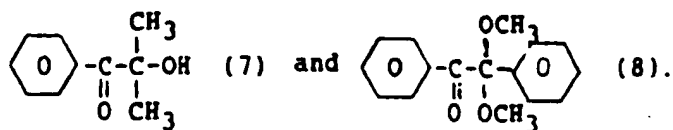
Examples of effective diacrylates are represented by the following formulae:



Examples of suitable initiators are aromatic carbonyl compounds or a ketal such as benzil dimethyl ketal (Irgacure T.M.).

#### e) Operation of the invention

The relatively small molecules of the liquid-crystalline compound in accordance with formula 1 have a high mobility. Moreover, each molecule comprises a nematic/smectic group N (formula 1). Due to the mobility and the presence of the group N a very rapid, substantially instantaneous orientation of the molecules can be attained by using an external force. Preferably, the external force is a field of force such as an electric or magnetic field, the field direction of which can be readily adjusted, so that any desired orientation of the liquid-crystalline monomer compound can be obtained. It is alternatively possible to rub the substrate surface beforehand in one direction, such that the molecules of the liquid-crystalline monomer compound are subsequently oriented in the direction of rubbing. The orientation is fixed by polymerization of the liquid-crystalline monomer compound. During the polymerization the field applied is maintained, so that disorientation of the molecules is precluded. Preferably, the polymerization is carried out by exposure to light, in particular UV light. To this end, the monomer composition to be polymerized contains a photoinitiator which decomposes into radicals as a consequence of exposure, which radicals initiate the polymerization of the monomers. The photoinitiator is used in a quantity of from 1-5% by weight. Examples of suitable initiators can be represented by the following formulae:



The oriented compound of formula 1 can be polymerized in a very short time, for example in a period of from a few seconds to maximally a few minutes.

The component manufactured in accordance with the invention has changed properties in the patternwise defined section where the oriented and polymerized compound of formula 1 is present. This change of the properties is primarily determined by the choice of the compound of formula 1 and by the adjusted orientation. Examples of changed properties are: changed electric properties such as a changed electric conductivity, changed mechanical properties such as a different coefficient of expansion or a difference in hardness and resistance to wear. Another interesting example is formed by the changed optical properties such as a changed refractive index, reflection and transmission.

In particular the refractive index and the absorption may differ substantially for different directions of polarization of light. Due to this, laminated optical components such as optical filters, in particular polarization filters, polarization beam splitters, optical gratings, waveguides, optical recording elements and integrated optical systems can be obtained by means of the method in accordance with the invention.

In a suitable embodiment, a liquid-crystalline diacrylate which corresponds to the above-stated formula 2 is used in the method in accordance with the invention.

Examples of effective liquid-crystalline diacrylates are represented in the above-stated formulae 3-6. When the diacrylates (methacrylates) are polymerized a cross-linked structure is formed. This means that the orientation of the polymer molecules is preserved even at higher temperatures. Relaxation does not occur.

A polymer layer constituting a mechanically very hard coating is obtained, for example, by imposing a direction of orientation of the monomer, and hence of the polymer, which extends parallel to the surface of the substrate. The external force used for orienting may be an external field of force. It is alternatively possible to rub the substrate surface beforehand in one direction.

The pattern of the liquid-crystalline polymer is obtained by irradiating the monomer in accordance with a pattern. In an embodiment which is based on this principle, a uniform layer of the liquid-crystalline monomer is provided on the substrate, the liquid-crystalline monomer is oriented by an external force and the layer is irradiated in accordance with a pattern, the orientation of the liquid-crystalline compound being fixed as a consequence of polymerization.

In accordance with the method in accordance with the invention, integrated optical systems such as an integrated waveguide colour filter can be manufactured readily. A uniform layer of the liquid-crystalline monomer is provided on the substrate, the liquid-crystalline monomer is oriented by an external field of force, the layer is irradiated in accordance with a pattern, so that the orientation of the liquid-crystalline monomer is fixed as a consequence of polymerization, subsequently the direction of the field of force is changed and the layer is irradiated again, such that the parts which were not irradiated in the first irradiation step are polymerized, the different orientation of the liquid-crystalline monomer present in these parts being fixed.

In accordance with the embodiment, two mutually different orientations are imposed on the polymer layer provided on the substrate. If desired, the above-said second irradiation step can also be carried out in accordance with a pattern and the direction of the field of force can be changed again after which a third irradiation step is carried out, so that a third orientation is obtained. Of course, this process can be repeated at will, so that in the end the substrate is provided with a polymer layer having many areas of mutually different orientations of the polymer molecules. This means that in numerous places of the substrate surface the properties can be imposed at will. It is also possible to remove the unexposed, i.e., still monomer, starting material after an exposure step by means of a solvent and, subsequently, provide a layer of a different liquid-crystalline monomer compound, orient this layer by means of the field and fix the orientation obtained by patterned irradiation which leads to polymerization of the monomer.

In the latter embodiment, preferably, the direction of the field of force is changed such that it is oppositely directed relative to the initial direction.

In another preferred embodiment, the method in accordance with the invention is carried out such that after patterned irradiation, in which operation the oriented, liquid-crystalline monomer is polymerized, the temperature of the layer is increased so that the liquid-crystalline monomer in the unexposed portions of the layer is converted into the isotropic phase, and the layer is irradiated, so that the isotropic phase is fixed due to polymerization of the liquid-crystalline monomer.

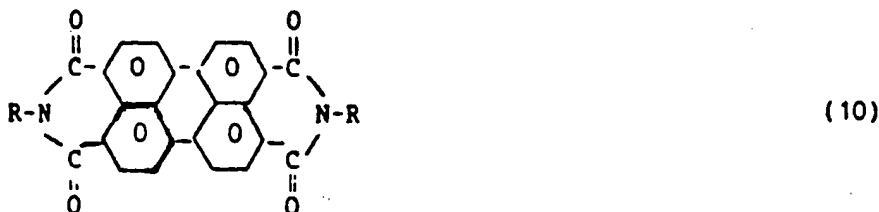
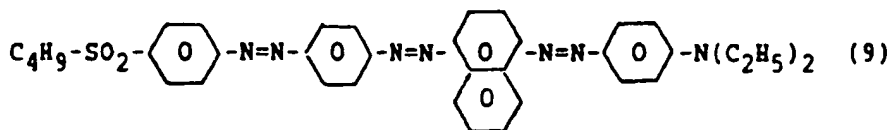
The invention further relates to a laminated component obtained by means of the method described above. The component in accordance with the invention comprises a substrate and a coating provided thereon, which coating comprises at least one patternwise defined section of an oriented and radiation-polymerized liquid-crystalline monomer

which corresponds to the above-stated formula 1.

In a favourable embodiment of the laminated component the coating comprises a (the) patternwise defined section (s) in which the liquid-crystalline polymer is present in the oriented configuration, and a remaining section in which the polymer is present in the isotropic configuration.

In yet another favourable embodiment of the laminated component the coating comprises a dichroic dye. This component can suitably be used as an optical filter and, in particular, as a polarization filter.

Examples of suitable dichroic dyes are represented by the formulae



wherein R represents an alkyl group.

For further dichroic dyes reference is made to Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., 1979, Vol. 55, pp. 1-32.

In yet another favourable embodiment of the laminated component in accordance with the invention, the section which is defined in accordance with a pattern is an information bit which can be read optically.

In the latter embodiment, the laminated component is an optical recording element in which, in the presence of an electric or magnetic field, information can be recorded by means of modulated laser light and read by means of low-energy continuous laser light. The layer of the liquid-crystalline monomer of formula 1 is oriented by the electric or magnetic field. In the areas irradiated by modulated laser light, said areas having diametral dimensions of, for example, 1-3 micron, polymerization takes place so that the orientation is fixed. These areas (bits) can be read by means of low-energy laser light on the basis of, for example, reflection differences with the surroundings.

#### f) Examples

##### 1. Manufacture of an Y-splitter

In Fig. 1, a layer 2 of a mixture of liquid-crystalline monomer compounds is provided on a glass or polymethyl methacrylate substrate which is indicated by reference numeral 1. The mixture comprises 20% by weight of a compound of formula 3, 79% by weight of a compound of formula 4, and 1% by weight of benzil dimethyl ketal (initiator, Irgacure T.M). In the present example, the layer thickness amounts to 10µm. Before the layer 2 is provided the surface of substrate 1 is rubbed in the direction indicated by an arrow 3.

The transition temperature from the crystalline to the nematic (liquid-crystalline) phase of the mixture used is 81° C. The element, i.e. substrate 1 together with layer 2, is heated to 90° C. In the nematic phase obtained, the molecules of the liquid-crystalline monomer compounds will be oriented in the direction of rubbing indicated by arrow 3. The direction of orientation is equal to the direction of rubbing of the substrate. Besides the application of a frictional force (to the substrate) the molecules of the liquid-crystalline monomer compounds in the nematic phase can also be oriented by means of an external field of force, in particular a magnetic field or an electric field. To this end, a magnetic field having a strength of, for example, 10 k.Gauss is applied in the direction indicated by arrow 3. The obtained direction of orientation of the molecules of the LC (liquid-crystalline) compounds corresponds to the field direction of the magnetic field.

Subsequently, the element 1, 2 is patternwise exposed UV light having an emission wavelength of 360 nm, in the direction indicated by arrows 4. The light source has a power of 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. The exposure time amounts to 300 s. The unexposed portion of layer 2 has the shape of a Y and is indicated by reference numeral 5. During exposure polymerization takes place of the liquid-crystalline monomer compounds. Thus, the orientation of the LC molecules is fixed

in the portion indicated by reference numeral 6.

Subsequently, the temperature in the element (1-5) is increased to above 125° C, for example 135° C. The transition temperature of the mixture for the transition from the nematic to the isotropic phase is approximately 125° C. By heating to 135° C, the unexposed portion 5 of layer 2 is converted into the isotropic phase. Subsequently, the entire surface of layer 2 is exposed to UV light at this temperature. Due to this, the molecules of the monomer compounds in the portion 5 of layer 2 are polymerized, the isotropic phase present in the said portion being fixed. The Y-shaped portion 5 of layer 2 has a ref refractive index of 1.57. The refractive index of the surrounding area 6 is 1.53 in the direction of propagation of light. Thus, the Y-shaped portion 5 forms a light conductor, a light beam 8 incident on surface 7 remaining within the Y-shape and being divided into two sub-beams 10, 11 at the bifurcation 9 of the Y-shape. If desired, a coating having a low refractive index may be applied to the Y-splitter obtained, or the layer 2 of liquid-crystalline compounds may be provided between two glass plates or synthetic resin plates.

## 2. Manufacture of an integrated polarizer and waveguide

In Fig. 2, reference numeral 12 denotes a substrate of silicon having a thickness of, for example, 0.5 mm. By means of spin-coating this substrate is provided with a layer 13 of a mixture comprising 96% by weight of a liquid-crystalline monomer compound, represented by formula 3, 2.5% by weight of a dichroic azo dye, represented by formula 9, and 1.5% by weight of an initiator, represented by formula 7. Layer 13 has a thickness of 50µm. Layer 13 is heated to a temperature exceeding the transition temperature (105° C) from the crystalline phase to the nematic phase. A suitable temperature is 110° C. The molecules of the liquid-crystalline monomer compound are oriented in a direction parallel to the magnetic field direction under the influence of a magnetic field of 10 k.Gauss having a field direction which is indicated by the arrow 14. The dichroic dye molecules are oriented correspondingly. Thus, the molecules extend perpendicularly to the surface of the Si substrate 12. An area 15 of layer 13 is subsequently exposed to UV light of 360 nm for a few minutes while the temperature and the magnetic field are preserved. The power of the low-pressure mercury vapour lamp used for this purpose is 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Due to exposure the oriented monomer molecules in the area 15 of layer 13 are polymerized so that the orientation is fixed. Subsequently, the direction of the magnetic field is changed such that the field direction, indicated by arrow 16, is parallel to the surface of layer 13. Consequently, the orientation of the molecules of the liquid-crystalline monomer compound outside the area 15 changes such that the molecules are oriented parallel to the surface of layer 13, in the direction indicated by arrow 17. This direction of orientation corresponds to the direction of the magnetic field applied. The areas 18 and 19 of layer 13 which are situated on either side of the area 15 are exposed to UV light in the same manner as area 15. Due to exposure, the molecules of the monomer compound present in the areas 18 and 19 are polymerized. In this process, the direction of orientation is fixed. The unexposed portion of layer 13 is removed by means of immersion in tetrahydrofuran. A layer 20 of polymethyl methacrylate is provided instead. This layer is provided by means of a spin-coating operation in which a 20% solution of polymethyl methacrylate in ethyl acetate is used. The refractive index of the oriented areas 15, 18 and 19 is 1.68 in a direction parallel to the direction of orientation, and 1.53 in the direction perpendicular to the direction of orientation. The refractive index of the area 20 is 1.49. This means that the areas 15, 18 and 19 together form a waveguide. Light which is incident via surface 21 is conducted through layer 13 of the element via the areas 18, 15, 19. On passing through layer 15, the vertical polarization component of the incident light is absorbed by the oriented dye molecules. Horizontally polarized light is transmitted and leaves the element at the surface 22 of area 19, which is located opposite surface 21.

## 3. Manufacture of a planar optical colour filter

In Fig. 3, reference numeral 23 denotes a substrate of glass which is provided with a layer 24 of a liquid-crystalline mixture comprising 98.5% by weight of a monomer compound, represented by formula 5, and 1.5% by weight of the initiator represented by formula 7. The layer thickness amounts to 100µm. By means of a magnetic field, layer 24 is oriented in the direction indicated by the arrow 25 in the same manner as described with respect to the preceding Figures. The said orientation is carried out at a temperature exceeding the transition temperature from the crystalline to the nematic phase, at 140° C. Layer 24 is exposed to UV light according to a pattern so that polymerization of the monomer molecules in the exposed area 26 takes place. In this process, the direction of orientation of these molecules is fixed. The orientation is represented by means of hatching 27. Subsequently, the field direction of the magnetic field is changed into a direction 28 which is perpendicular to the initial field direction, yet parallel to the surface of layer 24. The area 29 is then exposed to UV light ( $\lambda = 360$  nm) and the molecules in this area are polymerized. The direction of orientation fixed in this process is represented by hatching 30. The field direction of the magnetic field is changed again and extends perpendicularly to the surface of layer 24. This direction is indicated by arrow 31. Area 32 of layer 24 is exposed to UV light. The polymer molecules obtained have an orientation which is perpendicular to the surface of layer 24. This orientation is represented by dots. Subsequently, the magnetic field is changed again in a direction indicated



by arrow 25. The temperature of layer 24 is reduced from 140° C to 100° C. Due to this, the degree of orientation and the double refraction are increased. As a consequence hereof, the component of the refractive index which extends perpendicularly to the molecular axis decreases. The entire surface of layer 24 is then exposed to UV light. As a consequence hereof, the higher degree of orientation in the areas 33 and 34 is fixed. These areas have a refractive index of 1.53. The anisotropic area 26 has a refractive index of 1.54. The anisotropic areas 29 and 31 have two refractive indices ( $n_o$  and  $n_e$ ) of 1.53 and 1.69, respectively, for the direction of propagation of light. Light which is incident via surface 35 will follow the light conductor 26, 29, 32 and take a left-hand path 37 or a right-hand path 38 at the location of the bifurcation 36. In the right-hand path the vertical polarization component of the light will be retarded in the area 29 due to the higher refractive index. In the subsequent area 32 the horizontal polarization component of the light will be retarded. After passing through the areas 29 and 32 all the light is retarded, its phase lagging that of the light which has taken the left-hand path. Beyond the junction 39 the left-hand beam and the right-hand beam come together again. On account of the phase difference, light of specific wavelength will be suppressed by destructive interference. Owing to this, the element shown operates as a colour filter. The wavelengths at which suppression takes place are determined by the optical difference in path length according to the formula

$$R = \frac{d}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta n$$

wherein

R is the optical retardation,  
d is the thickness of the material,  
 $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the light used,  
 $\Delta n$  is the difference in refractive index.

The colour can be adjusted by varying the length ratio of the areas 30 and 32.

#### 4. Manufacture of an optical recording element

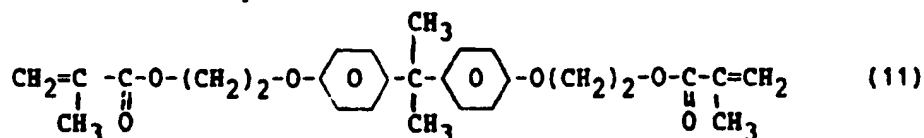
In Fig. 4, reference numeral 40 denotes a substrate plate of polycarbonate which is provided on one side with a spiral-shaped groove 41 which forms a follower track for optically scanning the plate. A reflection layer of Al, not shown, is provided on the surface in which a follower track is formed. On top of this reflection layer there is a thin layer 42 of a liquid-crystalline monomer compound, as represented by formula 3. The layer 42 also contains 1.5% by weight of a benzil dimethyl ketal as an initiator. The layer 42 of the monomer compound is oriented in a magnetic field, the field direction of which is indicated by arrow 43. The monomer molecules are oriented in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the plate. This orientation takes place at a temperature which is higher than the transition temperature crystalline-nematic. A suitable temperature is 110° C. The monomer layer is scanned with a low-energy laser light beam indicated by reference numeral 44. This beam does not bring about changes in the monomer layer 42 because no absorption of light takes place. The laser light is used only to follow the follower track on the basis of phase differences in the reflected light emanating from the track and from the environment of the track. A second laser light beam 45 is coupled, via for example a common housing 46, to the first laser light beam, the light spot emanating from the second beam being moved relative to that of the first beam in a radial direction relative to the plate, for example over a distance equal to half the combined width of the groove 41 and the land part 47 situated between the groove turns. The second laser light beam is pulsed in conformity with the information to be recorded. Polymerization of the monomer compound takes place in the irradiated areas of layer 42. In this process, the direction of orientation of the compound is fixed. Consequently, information bits of oriented and polymerized material are formed. After recording the information the magnetic field is switched off. After a short time, unoriented domains of the liquid-crystalline compound will be formed in the portion of layer 42 located outside the information bits. This area will exhibit dynamic scattering. The information bits can be read optically on the basis of reflection differences with the surrounding area of LC domains exhibiting dynamic scattering. Alternatively, the temperature of the entire layer 42 can be raised to, for example, 160°C after information has been recorded, such that the area outside the information bits exhibits an isotropic phase. By irradiating the entire surface of layer 42, the isotropic phase can be fixed due to polymerization of the isotropic monomer compound. The oriented information bits can be read optically on the basis of reflection differences with the isotropic environment.

#### 5. Manufacture of a polarization beam splitter

In Fig. 5, reference numeral 50 denotes an aluminium matrix having a rectangular cross-section of 80 x 60 mm

and a height of 10 mm. Two parallel grooves 51 and 52 having a depth of 1 mm are provided in the upper surface of matrix 50. The upper surface of the matrix 50 is covered with a very thin polyimide layer 53. The matrix is heated in a vacuum to a temperature of 350° C for 1 hour. Subsequently, the polyimide layer is rubbed in a direction parallel to the grooves by means of a nylon brush.

The matrix is heated to a temperature of 130° C. A thin layer, which is not shown, of a liquid-crystalline monomer A, corresponding to the above-stated formula 6, and comprising 1% by weight of a photoinitiator in accordance with formula 8, is applied to the heated matrix. A glass plate 54 having a thickness of 12 mm is provided on the monomer layer A. On the side of the matrix, the glass plate is provided with a UV-light cured layer, which is not shown, of a liquid-crystalline monomer. A glass plate which is provided with such a layer is obtained by providing the surface with a 2% solution in tetrahydrofuran of a UV-light curable composition I comprising 60 parts by weight of a liquid-crystalline monomer compound of formula 11, 36 parts by weight of a monomer in accordance with formula 12, and 4 parts by weight of a photo-initiator in accordance with formula 8.



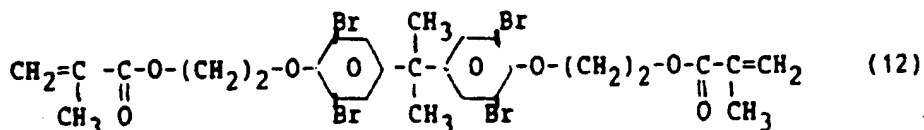
1.58.

The incident unpolarized light beam 59 passes through the isotropic polymer layer 58 until it reaches the rod 55 of oriented polymer. At this location a bifurcation of the light beam 59 takes place, the direction depending on the two directions of polarization of light beam 59. The light having a direction of polarization 60 which is parallel to the direction of orientation of the polymer of rod 55 is passed as polarized light beam 61 because  $n_e = n_i$ . The light having a direction of polarization 62 which is perpendicular to the orientation of rod 55 is reflected according to Fresnel's law, the polarized light beam 63 being formed. At this stage, the essential function of a polarization beam splitter is attained. However, for many applications it is desirable that both polarized light beams 61 and 63 are parallel. To realize this a second rod 56 of oriented polymer is provided such that beam 64 extends parallel to beam 61.

## II. Short explanation of the drawing

The drawing comprises eight Figures, wherein

- Fig. 1 is a view of an integrated waveguide Y-splitter manufactured according to the method of the invention,  
 Fig. 2 is a view of an integrated waveguide polarizer manufactured according to the invention,  
 Fig. 3 is a view of an integrated waveguide colour filter manufactured by means of the method according to the invention,  
 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of an optical recording element manufactured according to the invention,  
 Figs. 5, 6 are views of elements used in the method according to the invention, for the manufacture of a beam splitter according to Fig. 7,  
 Fig. 7 is a view of a polarization beam splitter obtained according to the invention, and  
 Fig. 8 is a top view of a horizontal section of the beam splitter of Fig. 7.



The solution is provided by means of spin coating. After evaporation of the solvent, the layer is exposed to UV light, so that polymerization (curing) takes place. The polymer layer B obtained is rubbed with a velvet cloth in a direction parallel to the grooves 51 and 52.

After the glass plate, which has been provided with an oriented polymer layer B in the above-described manner, is provided on the layer of monomer A, this monomer is exposed to UV light via the glass plate at a temperature of 130° C. It is to be noted that the monomer A is oriented by contacting the oriented polyimide layer 53. This degree of orientation of the molecules of monomer A is increased due to the contact with the oriented polymer layer B of the

glass plate. As a consequence of exposure to UV light the monomer A polymerizes into an oriented polymer. After the matrix is removed a product in accordance with Fig. 6 is obtained.

In Fig. 6, reference numeral 54 denotes the glass plate which is provided with lands 55 and 56 of oriented polymer on one side. The refractive indices are  $n_o = 1.49$  and  $n_e = 1.58$ . A second glass plate 57 is provided on the lands and the space between the glass plates is filled with the above-described curable, isotropic, composition I, by capillary suction. The composition I is polymerized by exposure to UV light, so that an isotropic polymer layer 58 having a refractive index  $n_i = 1.58$  is obtained. The polarization beam splitter obtained is shown in Fig. 7.

The operation of the polarization beam splitter of Fig. 7 is explained by means of Fig. 8. Fig. 8 is a top view of a section of the beam splitter across layer 58, which is an isotropic polymer layer having a refractive index  $n_i = 1.58$ , as stated above. As has been described above, the rods 55, 56 are manufactured from an oriented liquid-crystalline polymer having an anisotropic refractive index which can be split up into two components, namely the refractive index  $n_e$  for the plane parallel with the direction of orientation of the rods, and  $n_o$  for the plane perpendicular to the direction of orientation. The refractive index  $n_o$  has a value of 1.49 and  $n_e$  has a value of

## Claims

1. A method of manufacturing a laminated optical component having locally different properties, in which a substrate is provided with a coating having at least one patternwise defined section of a polymerized liquid crystalline monomer, whereby a uniform layer of the monomer is applied to the substrate, the monomer is oriented by an external force and the layer is irradiated in accordance with a pattern, so that the orientation of the liquid crystalline monomer is fixed as a consequence of polymerisation, after which the external force is changed and the layer is irradiated again, such that parts which were not irradiated in the first step are polymerised, thereby fixing the different orientation of the liquid crystalline monomer being present in latter parts, which monomer corresponds to the formula



wherein

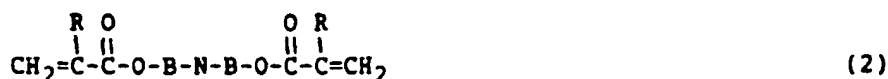
P is a polymerizable group,

B is a bridging group,

N is a nematic or smectic liquid crystalline group comprising at least a p-phenylene and/or cyclohexyl group,

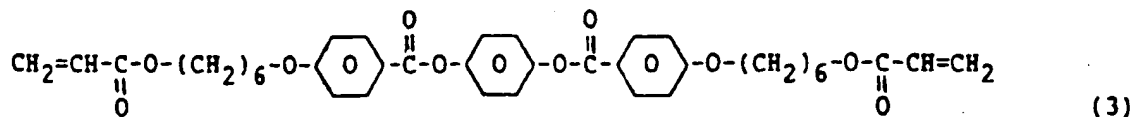
Q is a substituent of the group BN, wherein N and B have the above-stated meaning, said monomer being used together with an initiator.

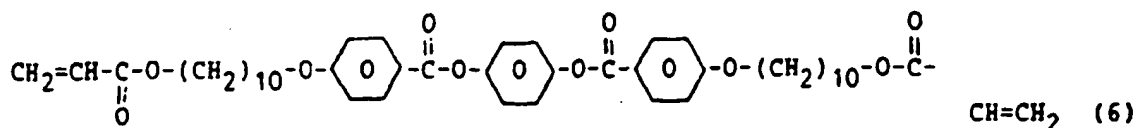
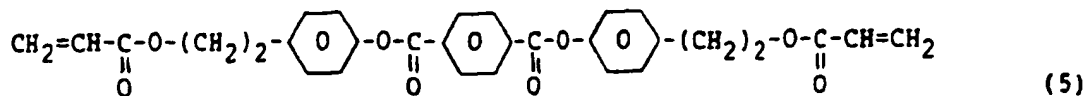
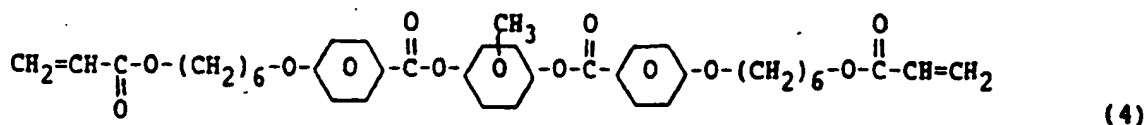
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the monomer corresponds to the formula



wherein B and N have the meaning stated in Claim 1 and R is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.

3. A method as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that a monomer is used which is selected from one or more compounds of the formulae:





4. A method as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the direction of the field of force is changed such that it is oppositely directed relative to the initial direction.
5. A method as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterized in that after irradiation the temperature of the layer of the liquid-crystalline monomer is increased such that the liquid-crystalline monomer in the unexposed portions of the layer is converted into the isotropic phase, and the layer is irradiated, so that the isotropic phase is fixed due to polymerization of the liquid-crystalline monomer.
6. A laminated optical component having locally different properties, which is manufactured by means of the method as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims 1 up to and including 5, characterized in that the component comprises a substrate and a coating having at least one patternwise defined section, which is composed of an oriented and radiation-polymerized liquid-crystalline monomer which corresponds to formula 1.
7. A laminated optical component as claimed in Claim 6, characterized in that the coating comprises the patternwise defined section(s) in which the liquid-crystalline polymer is present in the oriented configuration, and a remaining section which is present in an isotropic configuration.
8. A laminated optical component as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the coating comprises a dichroic dye.
9. A laminated optical component as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the patternwise defined section forms an information bit which can be read optically.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum herstellen eines optischen verbundelementes mit örtlich verschiedenen Eigenschaften, wobei ein Träger vorgesehen ist mit einer Deckschicht mit wenigstens einem mustermäßig definierten Gebietsteil aus einem polymerisierten flüssigkristallinen Monomer, wobei eine einheitliche Schicht des Monomers auf dem Träger angebracht wird, das Monomer durch eine äußere Kraft mustermäßig bestrahlt wird, so daß die Orientierung des flüssigkristallinen Monomers infolge der Polymerisierung festgelegt wird, wonach die äußere Kraft geändert und die Schicht wieder bestrahlt wird, so daß Teile, die in dem ersten Schritt nicht bestrahlt wurden, polymerisiert werden, wodurch die andere Orientierung des flüssigkristallinen Monomers in diesen letzten Teilen fixiert wird, wobei dieses Monomer der nachstehenden Formel entspricht

PBNQ

(1)

worin

P eine polymerisierbare Gruppe ist,

B eine Verbindungsgruppe ist

N eine nematische oder smektische flüssigkristalline Gruppe ist, die mindestens eine p-Phenyl- und/oder Zyklohexylgruppe aufweist,

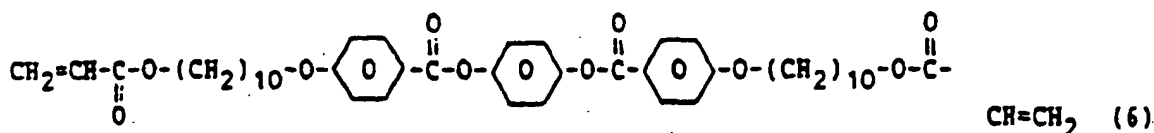
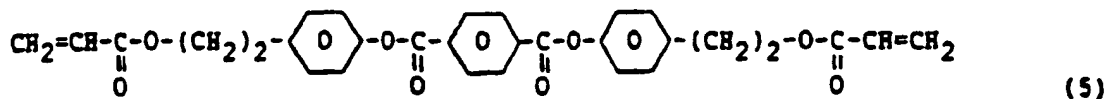
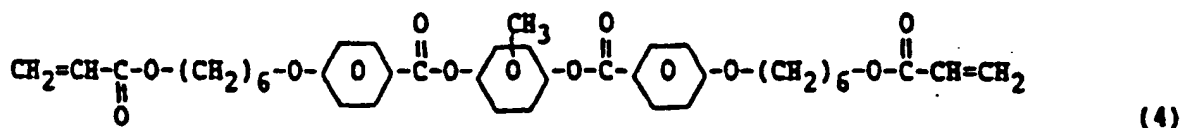
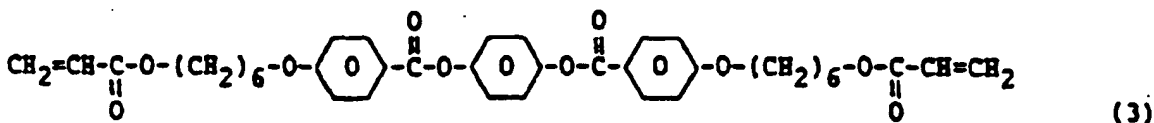
Q ein Substituent der Gruppe BN ist, wobei N und B die obengenannte Bedeutung haben, wobei das genannte Monomer zusammen mit einem Initiator verwendet wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Monomer der nachstehenden Formel entspricht:



wobei B und N die Bedeutung haben, wie in Anspruch 1 erwähnt und wobei R ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Methylgruppe ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Monomer verwendet wird, das aus einer oder mehreren Verbindungen der nachfolgenden Formeln verwendet wird, das aus einer oder mehreren Verbindungen der nachfolgenden Formeln selektiert worden ist:



4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Richtung des Kraftfeldes derart geändert wird, daß diese der ursprünglichen Richtung entgegengesetzt ist.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, 2, 3 oder 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß nach Bestrahlung die Temperatur der Schicht aus dem flüssigkristallinen Monomer gesteigert wird, wobei das flüssigkristalline Monomer in den nicht-

bestrahlten Teilen der Schicht in die isotrope Phase gebracht und die Schicht bestrahlt wird, wobei durch die Polymerisierung des flüssigkristallinen Monomers die isotrope Phase festgelegt wird.

6. Verbundelement mit örtlich abweichenden Eigenschaften, das nach dem Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 5 hergestellt ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Element einen Träger und eine Deckschicht aufweist mit wenigstens einem mustermäßig definierten Teil, der aus einem orientierten und strahlungspolymerisierten flüssigkristallinen Monomer besteht, das der Formel 1 entspricht.
7. Verbundelement nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Deckschicht den (die) mustermäßig definierten Teil(e) aufweist, in denen das flüssigkristalline Polymer in der orientierten Konfiguration vorhanden ist und ein restlicher Gebietsteil, in dem sich das Polymer befindet, in einer isotropen Konfiguration vorhanden ist.
8. Verbundelement nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Deckschicht einen zweifarbigen Farbstoff aufweist.
9. Verbundelement nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der mustermäßig definierte Teil ein Informationsbit bildet, das optisch ausgelesen werden kann.

## Revendications

1. Procédé de fabrication d'un composant optique stratifié ayant des propriétés localement différentes, dans lequel un substrat est muni d'un revêtement comprenant au moins une section, définie suivant un motif, d'un monomère cristallin liquide polymérisé, suivant lequel une couche uniforme du monomère est appliquée sur le substrat, le monomère est orienté par une force extérieure et la couche est irradiée en conformité avec un motif de façon que l'orientation du monomère cristallin liquide soit fixée suite à la polymérisation, après quoi la force extérieure est modifiée et la couche est irradiée à nouveau de façon que les parties qui n'avaient pas été irradiées lors de la première étape soient polymérisées, fixant ainsi l'orientation différente du monomère cristallin liquide présent dans cette dernière partie, lequel monomère répond à la formule :



où

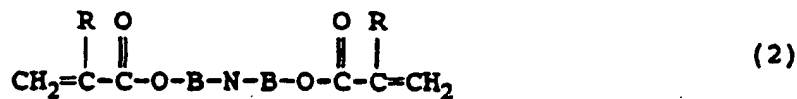
P est un radical polymérisable,

B est un radical de pontage,

N est un radical cristallin liquide nématique ou smectique comprenant au moins un radical p-phénylène et/ou cyclohexyle,

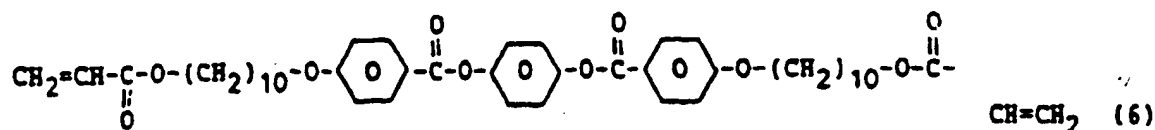
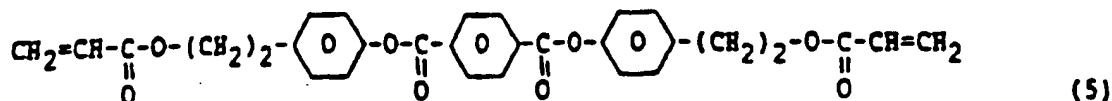
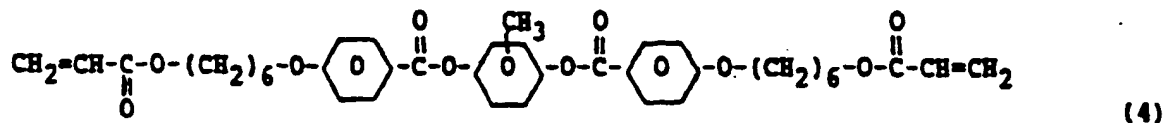
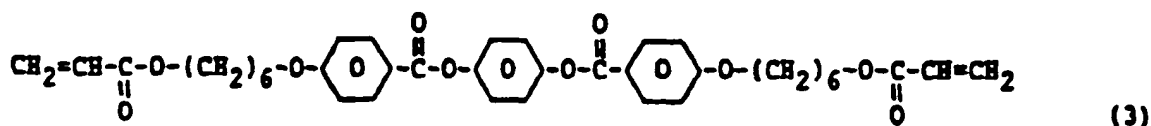
Q est un substituant du radical BN, où B et N ont les significations ci-dessus, ce monomère étant utilisé conjointement avec un initiateur.

2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le monomère correspond à la formule :



où B et N ont les significations indiquées dans la revendication 1 et R est un atome d'hydrogène ou un radical méthyle.

3. Procédé suivant la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce qu'il est fait usage d'un monomère qui est choisi parmi un ou plusieurs des composés des formules :



4. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, caractérisé en ce que la direction du champ de force est modifiée de façon qu'il soit dirigé en sens opposé par rapport à la direction initiale.
5. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, 2, 3 ou 4, caractérisé en ce qu'après l'irradiation, la température de la couche du monomère cristallin liquide est augmentée de façon que le monomère cristallin liquide dans les parties non exposées de la couche soit converti en la phase isotrope et la couche est irradiée de façon que la phase isotrope soit fixée en raison de la polymérisation du monomère cristallin liquide.
6. Composant optique stratifié présentant des propriétés localement différentes qui est fabriqué par un procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 incluse, caractérisé en ce que le composant comprend un substrat et un revêtement comprenant au moins une section définie conformément à un motif, qui est formée d'un monomère cristallin liquide orienté et polymérisé par irradiation qui répond à la formule 1.
7. Composant optique stratifié suivant la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le revêtement comprend la ou les sections définies conformément à un motif dans lesquelles le polymère cristallin liquide est présent dans la configuration orientée, et une section restante qui est présente dans une configuration isotrope.
8. Composant optique stratifié suivant la revendication 6 ou 7, caractérisé en ce que le revêtement comprend un colorant dichroïque.
9. Composant optique stratifié suivant la revendication 6 ou 7, caractérisé en ce que la section définie conformément à un motif constitue un bit d'information qui peut être lu optiquement.

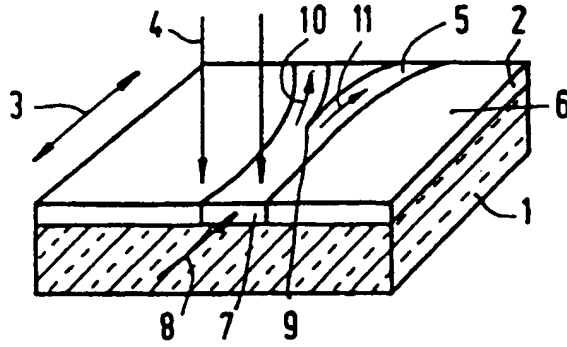


FIG.1

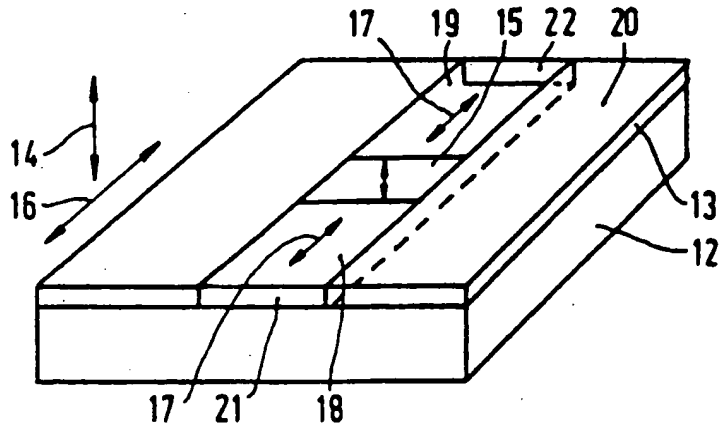


FIG.2



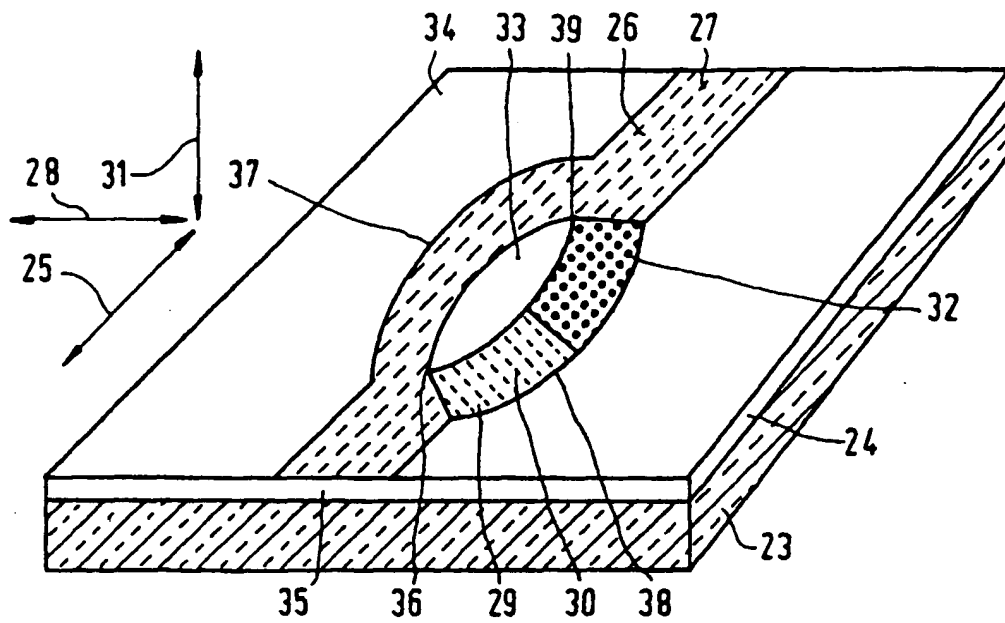


FIG. 3

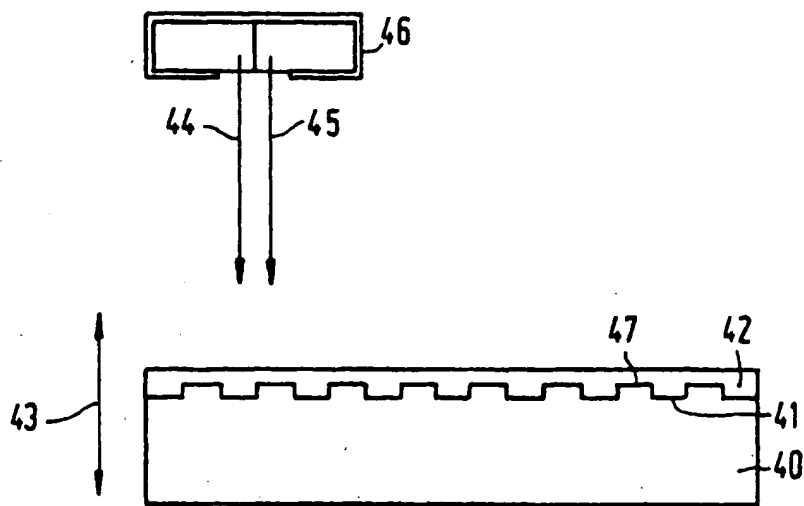


FIG. 4

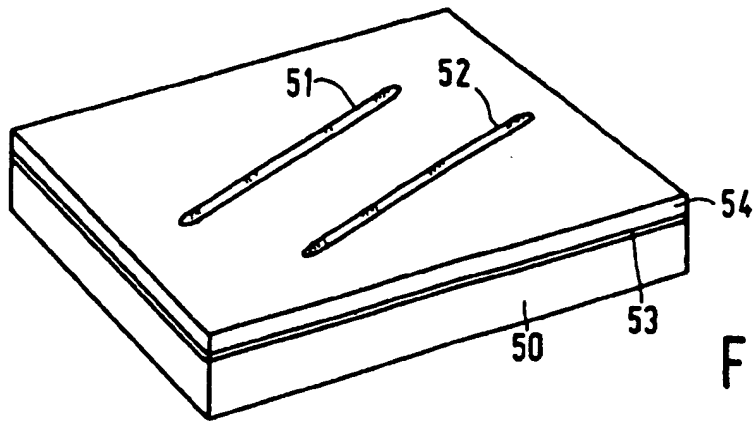


FIG. 5

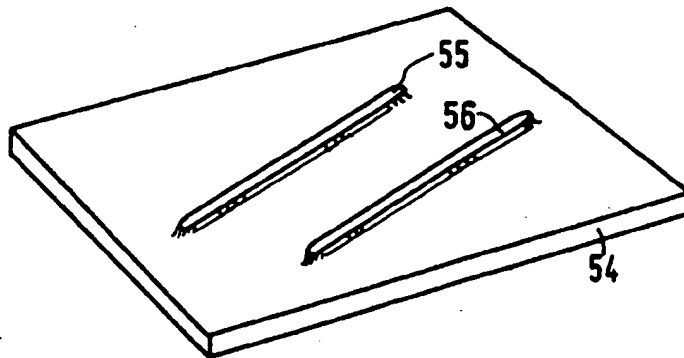


FIG. 6

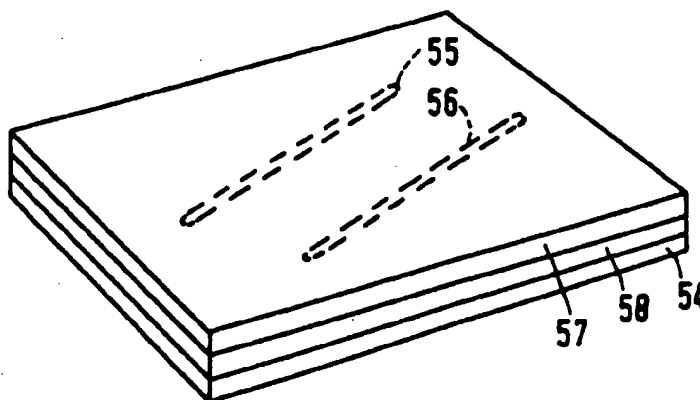


FIG. 7

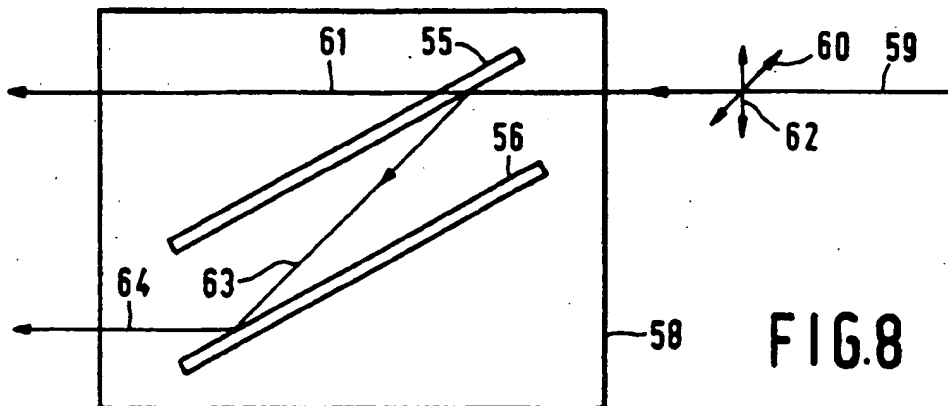


FIG. 8